THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

[PUBLISHED BY THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.]

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America, by an act approved on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1861, declared that the President of the United States might, by his proclamation, at any time thereafter during the then existing rebellion, declare any State or part thereof in which hostilities might exist against the United States, in which the inhabitants thereof, or any of them, should be engaged in such hostilities, or in giving aid and comfort thereto, to be in insurrection against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between such State or part thereof and the people thereof and all other persons residing therein, with the exception aforesaid, and all trade in and the transportation of property to or from such State or part thereof, should thenceforward be unlawful, and all property transported or attempted to be transported to or from such State or part thereof, with the exception aforesaid, should be forfeited to the United States; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did, by his proclamation of the 16th day of August, A. D. 1861, declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Kentucky (except such portions of the last-named State as might be embraced within the lines of the military forces of the United States, and such other parts of the States aforesaid as might be occupied by the said forces), were in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did, by his proclamation of the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, declare that all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof should then be in rebellion against the United States should be then, thenceforward, and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and would do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they might make for their actual freedom; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did, by his proclamation of the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, declare that the exemption from military service proclaimed by his proclamation of the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863, should not be construed to apply to any person who at the time when he should claim the benefit of such exemption was in the military or naval service of the United States, or who was drafted and had become a part of the forces employed to suppress the rebellion, except persons who had been duly discharged from such service, or who had been honorably wounded, disabled, or taken prisoners; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did, by his proclamation of the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, declare that persons who had been duly discharged from the military service of the United States, upon the certificate of the proper officer that the cause of their discharge was wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of their duty, might be received into the service of the United States, and that persons who had been prisoners of war, and who had been duly exchanged, might be received into the service of the United States, and that persons who had been drafted into the service of the United States, and who had been honorably discharged therefrom on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of their duty, might be received into the service of the United States; and

Whereas, the President of the United States did, by his proclamation of the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, declare that persons who had been engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and who had resigned their commissions, might be appointed to the same grade in the service of the United States which they had resigned, if they should apply for such appointment, and that persons who had been duly discharged from the military service of the United States, upon the certificate of the proper officer that the cause of their discharge was wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of their duty, might be appointed to any grade in the service of the United States for which they might be found competent, with the exception of the command of armies, fleets, and squadrons

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[illegible]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—WEEKLY RETURN OF [illegible] AUGUST.

	Aug 15th.	Aug 8th.
	P. E.	P. E.
[illegible]	19	16
[illegible]	20	16
[illegible]	21	16
[illegible]	22	16
[illegible]	23	16
[illegible]	24	16
[illegible]	25	16

[illegible] NEWS.

[Reported for the Associated Press.]

[illegible] Court, in the year 1863, by A. [illegible], in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District [illegible].

[illegible] Story of the Parrott guns [illegible] Admiral Du Pont [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Beauregard [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Beauregard [illegible] Gen. Gillmore [illegible] Gen. Beauregard